the introduction of slaves into the Territories of the introduction of slaves into the Territories of the introduction of slaves into the introduction of slaves in the introduction of slaves into the introduction of slaves into the Territories of the introduction of slaves into the introduction of slaves introduction of tah and leek distriction of any act repealing or caterially modifying the laws now in force for

materially modifying the laws new in force for the recovery of fugitive slaves.

That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention that upon the faithful execution of the fugitive slave bill by the proper authorities depends the preservation of our much-loved Union. We said some months ago that these Southern Conventions would be used for the purpose of letermining the selection of candidates for the next Presidency. The Georgia Convention is lying down the basis of Union in the South, and the Mississippi Convention next fall will probably ratify it. The bearings of these concurrent movements on the national conventions of the old parties in the spring of 1852, are manifest.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The belligerent tone of the press and politi ians of South Carolina had led many to suppose that the Legislature on meeting would be quite prompt and unanimous in resolving upon separate State action; but, it would seem, after all, that the crisis has not yet exactly come. All sorts of resolutions have been submitted, all sorts of slave. rhetoric indulged in, but no two members seem to agree as to what ought to be done. We have neither room nor inclination to devote to a report of its proceedings, which give us a great deal less concern than they give our neighbors, who really appeared to apprehend that the "chivalrous" little State was about "to kick up a row."

The National Intelligencer finds great comfort in the following letter from somebody in Charleston, South Carolina, to the editors of the Fay wille (N. C.) Observer : Our Legislature will be more moderate than

was feared when it began its session. Separate Snate action, which was openly avowed as the proper course for us, is now aboutloned. I shall be glad if no hasty or intemperate measure be adoptat Columbia, and I am inclined to think there will be good sense enough there to enable us to pass this crisis without violence. "I also believe that the North is waking up to

Democrats, instead of allowing the contemptible tion of Abolitionists to control them, will unite to put down the fanatics, and show the South the strength of their friends." A few more harmless explosions like those in Mississippi and Georgia, and we have no doubt

the true condition of things; and both Whigs and

that the North will " wake up to the true condition of things." A telegraphic despatch announces that the Senate on the 14th passed a bill for a State Con-

vention to be held December, 1851! The census of the State of Rhode Island shows

years of 38,712, which is a fraction over thirty five and a half per cent.

CENSUS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston Daily Advertiser publishes the population of the various cities and towns in Massa-chusetts, as shown by the late United States census. The total population of the State is 994,665; the increase from 1840 being 256,965. The following is the recapitulation by counties: Saffolk county 144,520 Berkshire - - 49,596

Essex -			131,307	Norfolk			79,00
Middlesex				Plymouth			55,69
Worcester			130,817	Bristol -			76,20
Hampshire	0	*	35,714	Barnstable	*		35 27
Hampden			51,285	Nantucket			8,45
Frankliu	٠	*	30,869	Dukes -	*		4,54
	7	Cot	al				994,66
The fall	***	rim.	r table of	owe the rot	in	OF.	incres

of population in the State during the last half 1800, 422 845, increase of 11 3 5 per ct. in 10 yrs 1810, 472,040

do. 1520, 523,287 10 9-10 20 8-10 34 8-10 The Boston Atlas remarks that the results of the Census are beginning to become visible. Already we have received the following estimates

from the States and Territories named

612,000 Massachusetts 1,000,000 386,000 310.015 Vermont 9 300 000 1 794 033 Pennsylvania 43,000 50,000 Rhode Island -145 000 108 830 800 000 753,419 South Carolina 2,200,000 20,000 (new) Indiana 900 000 California 500.000 (new) Georgia, (estimated) - 1,000,000 Minnesota -6.139 (new)

The above estimates, as compared with the sus of 1840, show an increase of 3,130,898 The population of the United States in 1840 was 093 353. Supposing the increase throughout the country to have been in the same proportion, the total population would exceed twenty-three and a half millions, or a million more than has been heretofore estimated.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser. THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

We give below our recapitulation, by counties complete, of the vote for Governor at the recent election, corrected so as to include all the towns Governor, 1850 Governor, 1849.

		Briggs.	Boutwell	Phillips.	Scattering	Briggs.	Boutwell	Phillips an scattering
Suffak	9,1	6,447	2,138	1,251	17	6,535	1,992	1.256
Eusex		8.146	5,190	3 841	32	7.117	3 830	3.124
Middlesex-	2	9,409	7,765	4.626	67	9.077	6,310	3.1KI7
Wordester-		6.521	5,232	7,289	199	6,624	4.850	6,501
Hampshire	*	3.403	1,271	1,266	48	3 263	1,123	1.144
Hampden -		3,512	21,400	661	16	3,121	3,039	650
Franklin -		2,587	1,875	1,600	19	2,242	1,563	1,090
Berkshire -		3,509	3,163	SKIN	76	3.264	2 394	837
Norfolk -		4.592	2,271	2.734	17	4.299	1.968	2.164
Bristol	-	3.893	2,270	1,680	20	3.632	1.989	1,515
Plymouth -	.6	3,319	1,701	2,591	10	3,419	1,638	2,148
Barnstable	*	1,252		390	29	1,275	617	296
Nantucket		306	68		-	291	57	100
Dukes		187	151	31	13	186	78	40

MACON, (GA...) December 16, 1850. The Convention adjourned on Saturday even ing , its action is tame and submissive as the veriest Northern compromisers could desire. The great object of its managers seemed to be, to form a sort of National Union party, to divide the offi-cers without regard to the rights of their consit-nents. This project did not succeed well, however, some of the rank and file of the old Democracy kicking up at the idea of fraternizing with Toombs and Stephens. The Southern Rights party in the Convention were treated by the majority with great unfairness and discourtesy.

LAW FOR SLAVES.

The Legislature of Vermont, at its late see sion, passed the following law, under the title of An act relating to the writ of habeas corpus to persons claimed as fugitive slaves, and the right of trial by jury." It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the

ate of Vermont, as follows: Sec. 1. The same power is hereby given to, and

the same duties imposed upon, the circuit judges of the several judicial circuits of this State, which are given to, and imposed upon, the judges of the Supreme Court, by the provisions of chapter thirty-eight of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Of Sec 2 It shall be the duty of State's attorneys,

within their respective counties, whenever any inhabitant of this State is arrested or claimed as a fugitive slave, on being informed thereof, dilligently and faithfully to use all lawful means to protect, defend, and procure to be discharged, every such person so arrested or claimed as a fu-

Sec. 3. The application of any State's attorney See 3. The application of any State's altorney in writing to any one of the judges of the Supreme Court, or to any circuit judge, signed by said State's attorney in his official capacity, stating in substance the name of the prisoner and the persons detaining him, if known, and that the person arrested, claimed, or imprisoned as a fugitive slave, shall be sufficient authority to authorize the issuing of the writ of habese corpus as provided in ing of the writ of habens corpus, as provided in said chapter thirty-eight of the Revised Statutes, and said writ may be signed by any one of said judges, or the clerk of the supreme or county court, and said writ shall be made returnable to the supreme or county court, when in session in the county where such application is made; and in vacation said writ may be made returnable forthwith, before either of the judges aforemid.

xecutive officers in this State, in their respective counties, who shall know or have good reason to believe that any inhabitant of this State is about to be arrested or claimed as a fugitive stave, forth-with to give notice thereof to the State's attorney

of the county in which such person resides. Sec. 5. Whenever the writ of habeas corpus is granted in vacation, as provided in this act, or as provided by existing laws, if upon the hearing of the person imprisoned, arrested, or claimed as a fugitive slave, shall not be discharged, such peron shall be entitled to an appeal to the next stated term of the county court in the county where such hearing was had, on furnishing such bail, and within such time, as the judge granting the writ, on hearing the case, shall adjudge to be

reasonable and proper.

Sec. 6. The court to which such appeal is taken, and any other court to which a writ of hahens corpus in behalf of any such person claimed or arrested as a fugitive slave, is made returnable. may and shall, on application of either party to such proceeding, allow and direct a trial by jury, questions of fact in issue between the parties, in the matter aforesaid, and the taxable costs of such trial shall be chargeable to the State, whenever the same would be otherwise chargeable to the person arrested or claimed as a fogitive

Sec. 7. The several circuit judges shall have the same power now invested in the judges of the Supreme Court, by virtue of an act in amendment of chapter one hundred and three of the Revised Statutes, relating to persons confined in close jail on executions of tort, approved November 13

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect from its pas

Approved: November 13, 1850.

LETTER-FROM LONDON.

LONDON, November 29, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era :

During the past week, the religious world has been not a little surprised by the appearance in the newspapers of a letter from Lord Beaumont, in reference to the Catholic question. He is not only a distinguished peer, but also a distinguished Catholic, and, as a matter of course, what he would say on the subject could not fail of receiving careful attention. He applauded, without reservation, the letter of Lord John Russell, and condemns the conduct of the Pope, or rather condemns the men who advised the Pontiff to such unwise measures. His manifesto must be peculiarly galling to the new Cardinal and those Roman Catholics whose zeal has surpassed their discretion. His letter, I think, may be said to embody the sentiments of all the moderate Catholics in the Kingdom: and if such be the case, you can judge whether there is any necessity for excitement throughout the country. Excitement is on the increase however, if such a thing were possione; meetings are held in all parts of the Kingdom, by all classes of men, to express loyalty to the Queen, and also bitterly condemn the Pope for his insulting measures.

A great meeting of the merchants, bankers, and other citizens of London, has been held, at which the greatest enthusiasm prevailed whenever a loyal sentiment was uttered, or a bitter condemnation of the Pope. Even the Dissenters are aroused. The distinguished Thomas Binney, Minister at the Weigh House Chapel, has uttered sentiments in public, it strikes me, that no Dissenter should utter-sentiments that are in favor of a union of Episcopacy with State. This is just what many of the agitators want. They wish to raise such an excitement against Popery, that the people, Dissenters with the rest, will thankfully give in their adhesion to State and church doctrines. Knowing very well that the non-conformists prefer Episcopacy to Popery, they are struggling to make it appear, that if the State were not with a firm hand to support Episcopacy, Popery would be sure to triumph, and thus silence the complaints of the men who are forced by law to pay for the support of the State Church, while their consciences oblige them at the same time to centage of deaths from last year, both among the

support non-conformity The new Lord Mayor of London has announced ed his intention of giving next summer a series of evening entertainments in honor to the Great Industrial Exhibition, to which will be invited, not only the distinguished men of London and England, but all distinguished foreigners in town at the time. In fact, the entertainments are given mainly to contribute to the pleasure of foreigners, that they may have the opportunity of seeing and of Temperance in America will be pleased to hear that the committee who manage the affairs of the "Crystal Palace" have resolved that no intoxicating liquors shall be sold in the refreshment rooms, nor in the Park. This is quite a step for Englishmen to take.

There is nothing worthy of especial note stirring in the literary world. I understand that the work entitled "Alton Locke," which has created a great sensation for so radical a book, is selling remarkably well. Mrs. Paskell, the authoress of the factory story of "Mary Barton," is in town-She is a resident of Manchester. It is a little singular, nevertheless true, that she was so modest in her views of her book, while it was in manuscript, that it was with the greatest reluctance that she gave her consent to the publishment of the work. She first showed the manuscript to William Howitt, who was struck with its force and beauty, and at once insisted that it should go to press. She was much disinclined, but, through the perseverance of Mr Howitt, sold the manuscript to Chapman & Hall-and the work was admitted everywhere to be the book of the season. Its sale was larger than any other book issued during that season, and its author at once took a high station as a writer of fiction.

News has been received here of a frightful mutiny on board the English ship "Kelso," from San Francisco to China. The sailors, or the majority of them, conceived the brutal scheme of murdering the captain and officers, and then running the vessel into some port on the Oregon coast and selling it. By chance, the captain over-heard their plan of entering his cabin upon such a night, and lay prepared with his mates. A few of the ringleaders were shot, and the rest of the men returned to their duty, but were put in irons as soon as the ship entered a Chinese port, and will take their trial for mutiny. I notice that a subscription has been opened in

London, and several of the provincial towns, for the benefit of cashiered Hessian officers, who are certainly objects of pity. throughout the country a very strong sympathy with the Hessians, on account of their calm and noble position, and the fact that Prussia has at heart cared little for their rights has brought her

into bad repute.

The Annual Conference of the Freehold Land Societies was held in Birmingham on Tuesday last. Cobden was present, and addressed the delegates. The object of these Societies is to make voters through the purchase of lands—voters among the poorer classes. The idea is a good one, and if acted upon with energy and perseverance, the people might soon control Parliament. Mr. Bright was present, and made an enthusiastic speech, in which he used up the arguments of the aristocratic in characteristic style.

The cause of philanthropy has sustained a great loss the past week in the death of Lord Nugent. He expired at his seat, when all his friends were almost sure of his recovery. He was, though one of the nobility, a true man and Christian University. tian. His sentiments were very liberal for one of his order, and he was universally beloved. He has often stood on the platform to agitate for re-form, side by side with plain Charles Gilpin; and in the House of Commons (he was member for the borough of Aylesbury) he was among the members of the Liberal party. He was also dis-tinguished as an author. The names of "Lord and Lady Nugent" are as familiar to English readers as "William and Mary Howitt."

There are so few among the English aristocracy to be found who are philanthropic and liberal, that when one like Lord Nugent dies, it strikes a gloom into the hearts of those who are struggling

A monster Peace meeting was held in Birming ham on Wednesday evening, at which seven or eight thousand people were present. Joseph Sturge, Richard Cobden, John Angel James, and

Sturge, Richard Cobden, John Angel James, and others, made speeches. Professor Wolms, a distinguished German, was present, and made an eloquent speech in English. It was one of the most enthusiastic meetings which have ever been held in England, and shows something of the popularity of the cause of Peace among the masses.

Birkenhead, opposite Liverpool, has been the scene of ricting during the past few days. The Catholics are strong in numbers there, and have created serious disturbances. One or two men have been killed, but all is tolerably quiet again. General Radowits, the ex-Prime Minister of

Sec. 4 It shall be the duty of all judicial and Prussia, dined with the Queen at Windsor Castle | dom or experience-because it attempts to comon Wednesday evening. The occurrence dis-pleased that portion of the press which is devoted to the interests of Austria. They are displeased to think that Her Majesty should do so inconsiderate a thing as to honor a foreign politician who is one of the most violent advocates of war in

Since my last letter, the Prassian Parliament has been opened by the King in person, and the Royal speech delivered. It created violent excitement, as certain passages in it were supposed to be warlike. The Chambers received it with the greatest enthusiasm. There are many strange without a particle of sympathy. Not a word is spoken of their rights, but the rights of Prussia in the Hessian dispute are spoken of with accomplished sang froid!

It also says—
"Peace with Denmark has been concluded and ratified, but it has not been possible yet to carry it into effect."

As if to add to the excitement, a private letter from the King to General Radowitz has got into the journals, in which the monarch frankly avows his desire for war. There can be no doubt of the genuineness of the letter, as it carries with it its

The excitement is not now as intense as at first, but the prospect is decidedly more warlike than it was a week ago. It is pretty sure that Russia will act with Austria, should hostilities ensue which, as yet, I do not think will be the case. The conduct of the authorities in the Southern

States towards colored seamen is soon to be brought before the notice of the French Assem-M. Scoelcher has given notice in the House that he shall address interpellations to the Minister of the Marine in reference to the subject. Many distinguished Frenchmen are dissatisfied with the conduct of American authorities towards colored seamen in French ships, and it is probable that when the day arrives for the interpellations, that a discussion will take place on the sub-ject. It remains to be seen whether France will treat the subject in the manner England

The German question has greatly agitated Paris for the last week. The Bourse has been like a thermometer in changeable weather. The Cabinet have demanded credit for the formation of an additional army of 40,000 men, to act as an army of observation on the Rhine This act has caused considerable excitement among the journalists and politicians. Some think the main object of the Cabinet is to get rid of Changarnier, as he would be appointed leader of the new forces created. It is to be feared that were a war to occur between Prussia and Austria, that the French Government would not preserve a strict neutrality. Its sympathies are with Russia and Austria.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, December 14, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era:

The weather for some weeks has fairly given the Bown at more and water with back town ering skies, and pouring rains, we have been utterly at a loss to guess the season of the yearthe thermometer indicating an April temperature, and the "book" as loudly proclaiming that it was December. Yesterday, however, the dispute ceased-the differences were fairly cemented, yes frozen together-and the result is, winter, and no mistake. On Thursday evening the thermometer began to "knock under," and has continued to follow the promptings of gravity ever since. This morning, the mercury stood at ten degrees above zero, and the fine, clear, frosty air leaves nothing to wish for except a few inches of snow, evenly spread upon our capital roads. Sleighing is par excellence the winter amusement of New England, and Yankee boys would consider a winter without it as much out of character as Thanksgiving without turkey and pies, or "Independence day" without fire crackers.

The health of the city for the past season has been almost unparalleled, and for many months nothing of an epidemic character can be said to have prevailed to any extent. The bills of mortality for the year show a greatly diminished per native and foreign population.

The cause of the decreased mortality is without doubt owing in a great measure to the better arrangements for furnishing the inhabitants with a full supply of pure water for drinking and purposes of cleanliness. Since the introduction of the soft fresh water of Cochituate Lake, the physicians of the city have had occasion to notice a marked change in the character of several forms of diseases which are most common in this locality. talking with the nobles of London. The friends Bowel complaints have lessened considerably in frequency and severity, especially those incident to young children and persons advanced in age. Calculous diseases also are becoming less common among persons residing here; and as this class of affections are so manifestly influenced by the character of the water used, the cause of their dimunition is sufficiently obvious. The importance of good water in our large cities has been greatly overlooked, and could the facts be ascertained, there is but little doubt that much of the sickness and suffering, as well as moral and physical degradation, of the lower classes, would be

found referable to this cause alone. The election of mayor and city officers took place last Monday, and a funny time we had of The candidates were about as plenty as the voters. Tickets of every description were thrust in the face of the voter as he wended his way to the polls. Free Soil, Democratic, Regular Whig, Independent Whig, Temperance, Union, &c., met his astonished gaze on every side. The re-sult, however, was the election of the regular Whig ticket throughout, with one or two exceptions. The present worthy mayor, John P. Bige low, Esq, was reelected by one of the largest majorities ever given to a mayor in the city, his deserved popularity carrying him high above the futile attempts of a Beacon street clique to defeat

Among the distinguished persons now in the city are the three gentlemen who were the candidates for the office of Governor at the late election, viz: Gov. Briggs, and Messrs. Boutwell and Stephen C. Phillips. These gentlemen are all staying at the Adams House, and are on terms of personal intimacy and friendship.

It is said that the Adams House, which has

been for some time favorably known as a first class temperance house, is about to change hands, and at the same time to lose its distinctive character as a temperance hotel. If true, this is much to be regretted, for this house, together with that excellent establishment, the Marlboro' Hotel, have been wont to afford an agreeable re treat for strangers in town who desired to protect their senses from the redolent fumes of the bar room. G. F. B.

OHIO - MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR FORD.

The Annual Message of Gov. Seabury Ford was read in the Legislature of Ohio on Wednesday, 4th inst. The financial condition of the State is prosperous, and the public debt has di-minished \$1,273,921 since 1845. There are now \$750,000 in the hands of the Fund Commissioners, to be devoted to this purpose. The imperfec-tions of the present means of education in the State are alluded to by the Governor. He recommends the establishment of an efficient system of common schools, and a thorough revision of all the statutes on the subject of education. The public institutions are represented as in a pros-perous condition, but the erection of an additiona Lunstic Asylum is recommended. The numbe of persons remaining in the penitentiary on the 15th November last was 424; 21 had died during the year, and 32 were pardoned by the Governor, and 2 by the President. The Governor suggests an amendment to the law granting the pardoning power to the Executive, so as to give the courts greater latitude. A State Reform School, similar to that now in operation in Massachusetts, is re-

emplete its labors so as to submit the result to the approval of the people of the State before another annual election. In view of this contingency of the adoption of the new Constitution, the message

the adoption of the new Constitution, the measure recommends that new changes be made in the laws regulating the civil polity of the State.

The Governor, in conclusion, alludes in feeling and appropriate terms to the death of General Taylor; and adverts to the obedience of the laws and the preservation of the Union. In none of the recent demonstrations of disunion does he discovered ground for actions alarm. The Purities discover ground for serious alarm. The Fugitive Slave Law is alluded to; if the law be unconsti-tutional, (he says.) the question must be settled by that tribunal which is provided to settle matters of this kind, to whose decision, as good citi-zens, and as a law-abiding people, we are bound to submit. The law, however, he considers objectionable, on these grounds: Because it makes slavery a national instead of a State institution by requiring the costs of reclaiming the slave is some instances to be paid out of the United States Treasury-because it attempts to make ex parte testimony, taken in another jurisdiction, final and conclusive, in cases where its effects may be to enslave a man and his posterity for all time, and commits the decision of the question of civil liberty to officers not selected for their judicial wis-

pel the citizens of the free States to aid in arresting and returning to slavery the man who is only fleeing for liberty, in the same manner as they would rightfully be bound to aid in arresting a nan fleeing from justice, charged with the commission of a high crime and misdemeaner. Finally In relation to the manuer of trial, and other pariculars, the law is contrary to the genius spirit of our free institutions, and therefore dangerous to both free and slave States, and consequently ought to be amended or repealed. But a orcible resistance to this, or any only rebellion, and is not the way to procure the remedy. Let a law be passed, (he concludes,) giving to the master his constitutional rights only based upon common principles of evidence, adjudication, and execution, thus being consistent with the spirit of our free institutions.

We have not published as yet the complimentary things said of the Era by our exchanges and correspondents-but, as we are very anxious to renew all our list, and lest our subscribers should forget what a good paper we give them, and that they may be stimulated to still further action in its behalf, we have forced ourselves, reluctantly, blushingly, to sink the editor for once in the publisher, and insert the following from a friend in the West, who was formerly editor and publisher of one of its leading papers .- Publisher

DEAR SIR: The Eva has ceased coming to my address, for reasons which need no explanation; but I cannot do without it - I had rather do vithout one of my three meals a day. I say this in sober sincerity. I have recommended it to several neighbors and friends, and, to my surprise, I have yet to find the man, be his politics what they may, that is not ready to endorse my recommendation. My argument for its patronage

1. Its literary excellence, such as we look for in vain in other political journals.

2. The editorial ability, candor, and good spirit, with which it is conducted—unsurpassed in the first particular, unequalled in the other

two respects by any other organ of a political party.
3. The value of its political information—letting its readers into a knowledge of things in Washington, which other papers there suppress.

4. The fact that it is the only paper in Wash-

ington that is not devoted to Southern interests.

I like your terms. No intelligent friend of the Era should ask you to put it lower. Your cashin-advance system is just what it should be. It does not require you, like the opposite system, to tax your paying subscribers to make up what you lose from those that are delinquent. They get a better paper for their money than they otherwise could. Eight years' experience in publishing a weekly paper enables me to judge understandingly on this point. As to represent it is varily important that you should be right, else I fear you will lead me astray—so much of an oracle has the Era become with me. Once only have I ever lin case. It was a relief to my heart, and, I doubt not, to thousands of other hearts, when you came out and disclaimed the errors of your pro tem. editor, who was probably more honest than clear-

A subscriber, sending us some ten new subscribers from New York, says : .

"For the above list, aside from the intrinsic merits of the Era, you are indebted to that unjust and insulting resolution adopted at the Liberty Party Convention, relative to the Era, a few months since, at Oswego, New York. On reading that resolution, I resolved to do that which, if all your old subscribers would do, the National Era would be sustained. The above Club is the result. Respectfully, A. T. HENDRICKS.

OHIO.

The votes cast for Governor of Ohio at the October election were counted in the Legislature of the State on the 6th instant. William Johnston, Whig, received - 121,105 Reuben Wood, Democrat Edward Smith, Free Soil Scattering -

In 1848 the vote for the lead Seabury Ford, Whig -

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Columbus, Omo, Dec. 4 -- Mr. Morse, Free-Soil Democrat, has been elected Speaker of the House, and Mr. Blair, Democrat, Clerk.

The Senate balloted unsuccessfully four times for President. The last ballot gave Mr. Bissell. Whig, 17, and Mr. Myers, Democrat, 17. Two In the House, the Democrats and Free-Soilers

united. Subsequently, Mr. Conrad, National Whig,

was elected in the Senate by the vote of Mr. present Randall, Free-Soil member, given to him over Mr. Myers, a Free-Soil Democrat.

We are glad to see Mr. Chase so well endorsed His election as Senator was effected by the vote and firm conduct of Messrs. Townshend and Morse, and since then, Townshend has been elected to Congress and Morse made Speaker of the House of Representatives of Ohio.

WILLIAM D. GALLAGHER.

It has been generally announced that this gentleman, so long an associate editor with us, had accepted an office in the Treasury Department at Washington. We have refrained, heretofore, from making any comment upon this intelligence, for the simple reason that it was premature. We knew that the Secretary of the Treasury

was anxious to obtain the services of Mr. Galla-Washington, and finally consented to accept the proffered appointment. The place occupied by him is that of Confidential Clerk to the Secretary—a position of high trust and confidence.

It is unnecessary for us to state that we part with
Mr. Gallagher with a regret which partakes, in

its elements, not only of the consideration due his abilities as an editor, but also of a personal character, founded on a private intimacy of very long

Standing.

We feel that it would be out of place, here, in the columns of the Gazette, which has been, for years, so much indebted to him for its interest, to attempt any expression of our feelings, which might seem like elaborate culogy. He is one of those of whom it is truly said, "by their good works shall ye know them." He has written his name in the deep characters of enduring history— always recognised as the active pioneer in the clearings and settlements of the fields of Western literature, he has always kept himself in the advance, taking hold heartily in every measure affecting the interests of education, or of civil and social cultivation. The character of the position which he has so long filled, and the influence which he has exerted, have been elevated, salutary, unobtrusive but effectual -the influence was healthful and preserving, and will continue to operate as a corrective to that reckless tone of literature

which degenerates into licentiousness maintain the proud and honorable title, which no man has more fairly earned—a cuizen of the Great Valley of the West. And wherever he is or may be, he shall always be accompanied by our high appeaciation of his intellectual abilities, and our warm attachment to his excellent personal charac-

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE-Jackson, November 30.—The bill calling a State Convention, to be held on the second Monday of November next, and directing the members to be chosen at the election on the first Monday in September, passed the Senate by a vote of 23 yeas against 9 nays, and the House by a vote of 54 to 40. A supple-mental bill, giving the Governor power to call the Convention together at an earlier day, in the event of certain proceedings of Congress, was in-troduced and passed in the Senate, but was lost in the House, under the rule requiring resoluions to lie over one day.

Both Houses adjourned sine die this evening at

LOW PRICES AND LOW PARES

Are growing more and more popular. Merchants are begin rect system of doing business; and when it is known that any establishment is conducted upon this system, it becomes popular. Who has not heard of the famous Clothing House in Boston known as OAK HALL, which gained it present extraordinary popularity by adhering to the low price system and extensive advertising.

ter FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Pub lishers, Clinton Hall, 13t Nassau street, New York. Office

CONGRESS. ONGRESS - SECOND SESSION. SENATE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1850. The Chair hid before the Senate a communi cation from the War Department, enclosing a re-cort of proceedings of the Court Martial referred by Mr. Hale. Mr. Hamlin, from the Committee on Printing.

reported in favor of printing five hundred copies

part 1st, of the Patent Office Report, for the use of the Office. Concurred in.
Mr. Jones submitted a resolution, that during and after the present and every future session each Senator be furnished with such newspapers and publications as he may select, not to exceed in amount per annum the cost of five daily pa-

pers. (that is, \$50) Laid over.

The bill from the House, making provision for the safety of passengers on board steam vessels,

was taken up and referred to the Committee on Several private bills were passed, and the Sen ate, after a short time spent in Executive session, adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1850. Mr. Hale presented a petition from citizens of New Hampshire, asking a revision of the military code of the United States. The petition grew out of the proceedings of a Court Martial in Portsnouth, New Hampshire, which pronounced the ollowing sentence against an offender charged with mutiny:
"They sentenced this private soldier to have all

his pay and allowances prevented, except his necessary clothing, and, with a twenty-four pound ball attached to his leg, and a band of iron about his neck, containing seven prongs, each prong seven inches long, to be confined, in the charge of guard, at hard labor during the day, and soliary confinement during the night, for a year." Mr. Hale moved the reference of the petition

and the record of the court to the Committee on Military Affairs, and that the record be printed The petition and record were referred, and the motion to print went to the Committee on Print-ing. Mr. Davis of Mississippi, in the course of ne remarks on the petition, said that it was the offspring of that false philanthropy which was abroad in the land.

Mr. Hale said he hoped to live till the day

when he might see an exhibition of true philanthropy.

Mr. Benton introduced a bill to authorize the

President to select a site for a Western armory; to procure the site, and to commence the construc-tion of the armory. He stated the importance of establishing an armory in the West, now the greatest section of the Union, and the rivalry of interests in that section had hitherto prevented any election of a site, he thought it best to leave it to the President to choose. The bill was read a first and second time, and refered to the Committee A resolution from the House, announcing the

death of the Hon. Amos E. Wood, a member, being received, Mr. Chase made a few remarks on the Mr. Wood was born in Jefferson county, New York. In 1825, when he was about fifteen years old, he removed with his father to Portage county, Ohio. He was afterwards, for nearly two years, a member of the family of his near relative, the psesent Governer of the State. In 1833, he settled permanently in Woodville, in Sandusky county, and was a citizen of that place at the time of his death. He died at Fort Wayne, in In-

placing two of his children at school, on the of November just passed.

Mr. Wood commenced life without a fortune, and without a liberal education. Intelligent and persevering industry, however, supplied the one, while a clear and vigorous understanding, en-larged and improved by reading, observation, and reflection, compensated for the want of the

diana, whither he had gone for the purpose of

He was decided in his opinions and immovable in his adherence to what he believed to be the right. This quality, as much as any other, and perhaps more than any other attracted to him the arge measure of public confidence which he enoyed. Twice he represented the district of which his county was a part in the State House of Representatives, and for a term of two years in the State Senate. In 1849, he was elected to Congress, receiving about five thousand majority. To the hour of his death, he retained the confidence

He was an honest, earnest, fearless man-true his principles, true to his friends, and true to his country. He died in the prime of a useful and honorable life. Suddenly, at noon, was his sun ast down from heaven. I mourn the death of a sincere friend; his family weep for an affectionate and beloved father; his constituents deplore the loss of a faithful and efficient representative. The House, of which he was a member, have manifested their appreciation of his worth by the adoption of the resolutions which have just been read at your table. I invite the Senate to join in this deserved tribute of respect to his memory by the adoption of the resolutions which I now sen

The usual resolutions were passed, and the Senate then adjourned.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1850. Mr. Borland, from the Committee on Printing. reported in favor of printing the record of the proceedings of the Court Martial in New Hamp-

shire. The report, at the request of Mr. Davis of Mississippi, was laid on the table for the Mr. Bell reported a bill granting pensions to the legal representatives of deceased, and to disa-

bled. Indian warriors, who had served in the military service of the United States. After consideration in Committee of the Whole, it was reported without amendment, and its con-

ideration postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Badger made his usual motion, that, when the Senate adjourn, it should adjourn over till Mr. Walker opposed the motion, and Mr. Badger replied jocularly.

Mr. Walker moved to lay it upon the table.

and the yeas and nays being ordered, the vote stood—yeas 21, nays 21. So the motion was not agreed to, and the Senate then resolved that, when it adjourned, it would adjourn over till The resolution of Mr. Jones of Iowa, that Senators be furnished with papers, not exceeding the cost per annum of four dailies, during the inter-

vals between the sessions, as well as during the sessions, was taken up and agreed to. Several special orders made at the last session were taken up and laid upon the table, among them, the resolution of General Cass to terminate diplomatic relations with Austria.

Mr. Webster's resolution, in regard to the free

dom of the public lands, was taken up and refer-red to the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. Bradbury's resolution in reference to re movals from office was taken up, and debated at great length, the discussion turning specially on the removals of Col Weller and Gen. Lane, who were defended with great zeal by their friends.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1850. Mr. Win hrop presented the memorial of the

American Peace Society, calling the attention of Congress to the subject of Peace, and to the plan proposed for perpetuating amicable relations among nations, such as a Congress of Nations, arbitramarks in favor of the objects of the memorialists, and moved its reference to a select committee.

time propriety required its reference to the Com-mittee on Foreign Affairs. He moved this reference, and the motion was agreed to. Several resolutions were submitted, of no particular importance.

Mr. Benton, according to notice, brought in a bill for constructing a great central highway from St. Louis to San Francisco. He made a few remarks, explaining its peculiar features. It con-formed, he said, to all our ideas of a national highway—centrality, nationality in form and use, adaptedness to all parts of the country, construction and ownership by the National Government, particularity. He enlarged somewhat upon these

Mr. Badger resisted the motion, and thought

topics in an impressive style.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was submitted, and referred to the ommittee on Finance. The motion to print was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Teespay, December 17, 1850. Nothing of importance was done in the Senate HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1850. The credentials of William S. Messeng, dele gate from New Mexico, elected before the organization of a Territorial Government by Congress were presented by Mr. Bowlin, and referred to the Committee on Territories. Several bills were introduced. Mr. Holmes asked, but did not obtain leave to

offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill conferring the rank of Lieutenant General on General Scott, for his services in Mexico.

Mr. Harris of Illinois introduced a bill providing for reciprocity of trade between Canada and the United States.

Mr. Johnson of Tennessee moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to offer a resolution making the bill granting 160 acres of the public lands to every head of a family the special order for

Monday, the 16th inst. The vote stood—yeas 95, mays 71. Two-thirds not voting yea, the rules were not suspended.

Mr. Wentworth asked the unanimous consent

of the House to introduce a resolution making the River and Harbor bill and the Postage bill the special order of the day in the order in which hey are named, for the 11th instant. Objection being made, it was not received. He then moved o go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with a view to take up the River and Harbor bill. The motion prevailed, and Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania, being in the chair, said that the first business in order was the bill to grant the right of way to the Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama railroad.
Mr. Wentworth said that the River and Har-

or bill, as a general appropriation bill, was entitled to precedence of any other bill on the calendar, except other general appropriation bills, and e moved to take it up. The vote stood-77 yeas 7 nays, the Chairman voting nay. Mr. Jones moved that the Committee rise. Lost.

Mr. Potter moved to take up the Postage bill; out the Chair decided that the preceding bills on the calendar must be disposed of first, separately, before it could be reached and acted upon. On an appeal, he was sustained.

Mr. Potter then moved to lay aside the first

bill on the calendar, the bill granting the right of way, &c. Carried. Twelve bills were successively laid aside on his

nction, and the Committee then rose.

Mr. Potter asked leave to offer a resolution. making the Cheap Postage bill the special order for the 16th, but it was not granted. He moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to offer his resolution, but the Speaker decided that it was not in order to-day. Motions to adjourn, alternating with motions to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of

he Union, consumed the rest of the day until the House adjourned. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1850 The death of Mr. Wood was announced by

Mr. Potter; the usual resolutions were passed and the House adjourned. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1850,

Mr. Featherston of Mississippi asked to be excused from serving on the Committee on the Dis-trict of Columbia, and Mr. Brown of the same State was appointed in his place.

Committees were called upon to report. Several bills were reported, some of no general im-portance were passed, others were referred to

Union, and she House adjourned. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1850. The House was occupied in Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar, Mr. Ashmun in

he Committee of the Whole on the state of the

the chair. A bill for the relief of the heirs of General Sumter, of South Carolina, gave rise to much debate. The claim is for the reimbursement of moneys loaned to the Government by Gen Sumter during the war of the Revolution. Thirty-two loanoffice certificates for a thousand dollars each, equal to eight hundred dollars.) were issued, but ceased applies to Congress that the money may be paid to him, with the interest from January 1,

Mr. Thomas contended that this claim was not of much consequence in itself, but it was one of a batch of cases which might establish a precedent for paying thousands of dollars. The certifiates were issued to General Sumter seventy years ago and the only evidence that the money was no paid was the statement of the Register of the Treasury, appointed seventy years afterwards, that it does not appear on the books that the loan certificates were ever paid. The burden of proof was sought to be put on the United States that they have been paid. There was no evidence to how that they were ever in the hands of General

Sumter, or that he ever said the Government owed him a copper. Mr. Woodward of South Carolina supported the claim, and there were two or three sharp pas-sages between him and Mr. Dunham of Indiana, who opposed it; the former questioning the bring-The Committee at length rose, and the bill was

disposed of by laying it upon the table. Mr. Marshall called up a motion, made at the last session by Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, to reconsider the vote discharging the Committee of the Whole House from the further consideration of the bill for the relief of Charlotte Lynch. An ineffectual motion to adjourn was here

motion to reconsider was in order. Mr. Johnson of Tennessee remarked that his desire was only to have this bill referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims for the cus-tomary examination. If the gentleman from Kentucky would agree to this disposition of the sub-

ject, he would with pleasure make the requisite Mr. Marshall could not. His desire was to pass the bill to day.
Mr. Johnson of Tennessee then moved that

the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Jones demanded the year and mays on that motion; which being ordered, it was not agreed -yeas 62, nays 103. Mr. Johnson spoke in opposition to the bill, and Mr. Marshall of Kentucky sustained it, and moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The yeas and nays having been ordered on the motion, the House adjourned till Monday

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1850. Mr. Strong, from the Committee on Elections reported on the contested case in New Hampshire, in favor of the sitting member, Mr. Morrison, and gave notice that he would call it up next Tuesday week.

On motion of Mr. Briggs, the rules were suspended, and the bills for the establishment of a Branch Mint in New York and San Francisco were made the special order for the 13th Janu arv next. A message from the President, communicating the settlement of the Texas Boundary Question

was, on motion of Mr. Ashmun, referred to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Inion; but, subsequently, the motion was reconsidered, and the message was laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed. | This was to avoid

discussion | On motion of Mr. Otis of Maine, the rules were suspended, and a motion carried, making the Cheap Postage bill the order of the day for Wednesday next. [Good!] The rules were also suspended, and a resolution adopted, setting apart Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday. of February

next, for the transaction of Territorial business.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill enabling certain persons owning bounty lands, to dispose of them by testament. A debate arose, no action took place, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, December 17, 1850. Mr. Morse announced the death of Mr. Har manson, and the House adjourned.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, December 16, 1850. Flour firm-5,060 bbls. at \$1.75 for common State brands; Southern, \$51232; Genesee, \$5 a 50634. Corn meal, \$2.91 a \$3. Rye flour, \$3.50 per barrel.

The grain market quiet—1,500 bushels Gene-see white at \$1.20, and 2,500 bushels red at \$1.04 a \$1.05. Corn quiet—sales of 7,000 bushels new mixed at 67 a 69 cents. Oats, 39 to 45 cents. Ryc, 72 cents.
Provisions firm—400 bbls. old mess pork at \$1250 a \$1275. Bacon an upward tendency. Lard, 7% a 7% cents.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16, 1850. The flour market firmer—common brands at \$4.62 a \$175; choice, \$187; extra, \$5.18. Corn meal, \$2.75, and dull. Rye flour \$3.50.

Grain steady—3,000 bushels wheat at \$1.03 a \$1.05 for red, and \$1.10 a \$1.12 for white. Yel low corn, new, 58 a 59 cents; old, 65 cents. Oats, 36 a 40 cents per bushel. Provisions firm—new mess pork, \$14½; old do., \$1225, and prime, \$9.50. Bacon firm at previous prices. Lard in good demand at 8 a \$1½ cents, in barrels and kegs.

Wool continues in good demand at previous

rates. BALTIMORE, December 16, 1850. Flour and Meal .- Sale of 600 barrels Howard Street brands at \$1.621/2. Rye flour and corn mea unchanged.

Grain - Receipts moderate; good to prime red wheat at 98 cents a \$1.02; white, \$1.04 a \$1.08; suitable for family flour, \$1.15. Rye, 74 cents. Corn steady-white, 53 a 54 cents; yellow, 44 cents. Oats, 33 a 38 cents. Provisions. - Mess pork \$1225. Bacon unchanged. CINCINNATI. December 14, 1850.

Flour declined—small sales at \$3 67. The hog market presents no new feature-sales f about 2,000 at \$4 to \$4.10. Pork—sales of 500 barrels mess at \$10.50; hams, 61, cents; shoulders, 31, cents; sides, 43, cents. Lard, 714 cents.

CATTLE MARKET (NEAR BOSTON) Brighton, December 12, 1850. Beef Cattle.—Extra, \$6.25; first quality, \$5.75; econd quality, \$4.75 a \$5; third quality, \$4.

\$150. Cows and Calves -\$19, \$23, \$26, \$28, \$31, \$36. Sheep and Lambs. -\$1 50, \$1.75, \$2, and \$3. Swine. - Wholesale, 4 a 5 cents.

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